

=> d his ful

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:21:52 ON 02 NOV 2003

E SYTO 13/CN
L17 1 SEA ABB=ON "SYTO 13"/CN
E TRITON X-100/CN
E TRITON X 100/CN
L18 1 SEA ABB=ON "TRITON X 100"/CN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:22:36 ON 02 NOV 2003

L19 21539 SEA ABB=ON ?FLUORESC?(2A)?MICROSCOP?
L20 1 SEA ABB=ON L19 AND ?MEMBRANE?(2A)?PERMEA?(2A)?NUCLEIC?(W)?ACID
?(W)?STAIN?
L21 1667 SEA ABB=ON L19 AND (?BACTERIA? OR ?ORGANISM?)
L22 399 SEA ABB=ON L21 AND (?LYSING? OR ?LYTIC? OR ?LYSE? OR ?LYSIS?)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:47:51 ON 02 NOV 2003

L23 2 SEA ABB=ON L17 OR L18

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:48:16 ON 02 NOV 2003

L24 399 SEA ABB=ON L22 AND (L19 OR SYTO(W)13 OR TRITON(W)X(W)100)
L25 10 SEA ABB=ON L22 AND ?DETERGENT?
L26 4 SEA ABB=ON L22 AND ?PLATELET?
L27 14 SEA ABB=ON L20 OR L25 OR L26
L28 1 SEA ABB=ON L27 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W)?FILTER?
L29 14 SEA ABB=ON L27 OR L28 *14 citations from CA Plus*

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
13:54:07 ON 02 NOV 2003

L30 349 SEA ABB=ON L29
L31 331 DUP REMOV L30 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L32 2 SEA ABB=ON L31 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W)?FILTER? *2 citations from other d.b.'s*

=> d que stat 129

L19 21539 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON ?FLUORESC?(2A)?MICROSCOP?
L20 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L19 AND ?MEMBRANE?(2A)?PERMEA?(2A)?NUC
LEIC?(W)?ACID?(W)?STAIN?
L21 1667 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L19 AND (?BACTERIA? OR ?ORGANISM?)
L22 399 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L21 AND (?LYSING? OR ?LYTIC? OR
?LYSE? OR ?LYSIS?)
L25 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L22 AND ?DETERGENT?
L26 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L22 AND ?PLATELET?
L27 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L20 OR L25 OR L26
L28 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L27 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W)?FILTER?
L29 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L27 OR L28

=> d ibib abs hitrn 129 1-14

L29 ANSWER 1 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:377088 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:380384
TITLE: Method and device for detecting and monitoring
alcoholism and related diseases using microarrays
INVENTOR(S): Harris, Adron; Mayfield, Dayne R.; Lewohl, Jo; Dodd,
Peter R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003040414	A1	20030515	WO 2002-US35902	20021108
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

US 2003104457 A1 20030605 US 2002-291247 20021107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-338270P P 20011108

AB A device and method for detecting, diagnosing, and or monitoring alcoholism and related disease states is disclosed. The device includes a substrate and one or more alcoholism-specific nucleic acids attached to the substrate. The substrate is contacted by a sample collected from a person with alcoholism or alc. abuse or an alc. related disease state, wherein contact occurs under pre-selected binding conditions that provides information that can be collected and recorded by a computer.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:335307 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:350812

TITLE: Use of nucleic acid and protein profiling and histology of fixed cells in a single sample in the

INVENTOR(S): early diagnosis of disease
O'Hara, Shawn Mark; Zweitzig, Daniel; Foulk, Brad
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Immunivest Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 105 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003035895	A2	20030501	WO 2002-US34570	20021028
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-330669P P 20011026
US 2002-369945P P 20020404

AB A highly sensitive assay is disclosed which utilizes a method for gene specific primed amplification of mRNA libraries from rare cells and rare transcripts found in blood. The assay allows detection of rare, mRNA (10 copies/cell) found in 1 to 10 cells isolated through immunomagnetic enrichment. The assay is an improvement over multiplex PCR and allows efficient detection of rare coding sequences for circulating carcinoma cells in the blood. The methods are useful in profiling of cells isolated from tissues or body fluids and serves as an adjunct to clin. diagnosis of diverse carcinomas including early stage detection and classification of circulating tumor cells. Monitoring of nucleic acid and protein profiles of cells either in conventional or microarray formats, facilitates management of therapeutic intervention including staging, monitoring response to therapy, confirmation of remission and detection of regression.

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:74417 HCAPLUS

TITLE: Automated **epifluorescence microscopy**
for detection of **bacterial** contamination in
platelets

INVENTOR(S): Seaver, Mark; Crookston, James C.; Wagner, Stephen J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003022270	A1	20030130	US 2001-916272	20010730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-916272	20010730

AB A method for determining the presence of **bacteria** in a **platelet** or red blood cell containing sample is disclosed. The method of the present invention includes the steps of: **lysing** a substantial portion of the **platelets** or red blood cells; staining the **bacteria** using a **membrane permeable nucleic acid stain**; filtering the sample using a **membrane filter** with a suitable pore size so that a material containing the stained **bacteria** is retained on the **membrane filter**; and analyzing the material retained on the **membrane filter** using **epifluorescence microscopy** and/or digital image acquisition and **analysis** to determine the presence of **bacteria** in the sample. The method of the present invention allows the detection of **bacterial** contamination in **platelets** or red blood cells at clinically significant levels in a relatively short period of time.

L29 ANSWER 4 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:536276 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:4886

TITLE: Modern methods in process hygiene control - benefits and limitations

AUTHOR(S): Storgards, E.; Yli-Juuti, P.; Salo, S.; Wirtanen, G.; Haikara, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: VTT Biotechnology and Food Research, VTT, FIN-02044, Finland

SOURCE: Proceedings of the Congress - European Brewery Convention (1999), 27th, 249-258
CODEN: EBCPA6; ISSN: 0367-018X

PUBLISHER: IRL Press at Oxford University Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Detection of attached **microorganisms** and biofilms on surfaces is essential in assessing process hygiene. Alternative methods to assess surface hygiene were studied. Ultrasonication for detachment of cells in sampling was more effective than swabbing. The viability of surface-bound **microorganisms** and/or the quantity of biofilm was estimated by ATP bioluminescence, protein detection, impedimetry and **epifluorescence microscopy**. The ATP method and detection of protein are easily applicable for industrial use, whereas impedimetry and **epifluorescence microscopy** are indispensable research tools. These techniques offer many benefits over conventional methods. However, limitations were also noticed, indicating that further development is needed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 5 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:231040 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:307485

TITLE: Isolation of the Escherichia coli nucleoid

AUTHOR(S): Cunha, Sonia; Odijk, Theo; Suleymanoglu, Erhan; Woldringh, Conrad L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Swammerdam Institute for Life Sciences, BioCentrum Amsterdam, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 1098 SM, Neth.

SOURCE: Biochimie (2001), 83(2), 149-154
CODEN: BICMBE; ISSN: 0300-9084

PUBLISHER: Editions Scientifiques et Medicales Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Numerous protocols for the isolation of **bacterial** nucleoids have been described based on treatment of cells with sucrose-lysozyme-EDTA and subsequent **lysis** with **detergents** in the presence of counterions (e.g. NaCl, spermidine). Depending on the **lysis** conditions both envelope-free and envelope-bound nucleoids could be obtained, often in the same lysate. To investigate the mechanism(s) involved in compacting **bacterial** DNA in the living cell, we wished to isolate intact nucleoids in the absence of **detergents** and high concns. of counterions. Here, we compare the general **lysis** method using **detergents** with a procedure involving osmotic shock of Escherichia coli spheroplasts that resulted in nucleoids free of envelope fragments. After staining the DNA with DAPI (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole) and cell **lysis** by either isolation procedure, free-floating nucleoids could be readily visualized in **fluorescence microscope** preps. The **detergent**-salt and the osmotic-shock nucleoids appeared as relatively compact structures under the applied ionic conditions of 1 M and 10 mM, resp. RNase treatment caused no dramatic changes in the size of either nucleoid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:254007 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:276297

TITLE: Method and labeled antibiotic compound for detecting low levels of **microorganisms**

INVENTOR(S): Rocco, Richard M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biometric Imaging, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6051395	A	20000418	US 1998-206086	19981204
WO 2000034509	A1	20000615	WO 1999-US9639	19990503
W: JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1137799	A1	20011004	EP 1999-920289	19990503
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-97864P P 19980825
US 1998-206086 A 19981204
WO 1999-US9639 W 19990503

AB A method and compound for detecting low levels of **microorganisms** in biol. samples are disclosed. In the method, an antibiotic is conjugated to a detectable label. This antibiotic/label conjugate is then introduced into a sample containing biol. material. The antibiotic binds to target **microorganism** where the label allows for detection of localized concns. of the antibiotic. A compound to accomplish this method is also described. This compound is an antibiotic conjugated to a fluorescent dye. This dye has an excitation and emission wavelength that are not interfered by substances typically found in biol. samples. Polymyxin B was conjugated with Cy5 and the conjugate used to detect the presence or absence of Serratia marcescens in **platelet** concs.

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:172633 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:220164

TITLE: Rapid detection and identification of **microorganisms** by cell wall or membrane degradation and reaction with probes

INVENTOR(S): Schut, Frederik; Tan, Paris Som Twan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Microscreen B.V., Neth.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9910533	A1	19990304	WO 1998-NL481	19980826
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9888904	A1	19990316	AU 1998-88904	19980826
EP 1009862	A1	20000621	EP 1998-940684	19980826
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1997-202618 A 19970826

WO 1998-NL481 W 19980826

AB The invention relates to the field microbiol., more specifically to the field of detection, identification and quantification or enumeration of **microorganisms**. **Microorganisms**, such as viruses, plasmids, **bacteria**, yeasts, fungi, algae, protozoa, plant or animal cells, and other prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells are in general unicellular **organisms** with dimensions beneath the limits of vision which thus escape easy detection. The invention provides methods and means for use in situ staining of **microorganisms** comprising:

a) mixing a material containing at least one **microorganism** with a composition which can (partly) degrade a cell wall or cell membrane of a **microorganism** thereby allowing for penetration through said wall and/or membrane of a (labeled) probe into said **microorganism**, b) fixing said **microorganism** with a fixative to retain its individual corpuscular character, c) reacting said probe with an antigen or nucleic acid mol. present in said **microorganism** and d) detecting the presence of said probe in said **microorganism**.

Lactococcus lactis cremoris cells were treated with cell wall-degrading reagent containing Tris-HCl, pH 7.0, Na taurocholate, CaCl₂, sucrose, lysozyme, pancreatic lipase, and finizym and then fixed with paraformaldehyde. The fixed cells were hybridized with horseradish peroxidase-labeled oligonucleotide probe and the probe was detected through HRP-catalyzed reporter deposition using fluoresceine-tyramide substrate and flow cytometry or **epifluorescence microscopy**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 8 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:103925 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:308251

TITLE: Purification and immunocytochemical localization of neuraminidase from *Tritrichomonas foetus*

AUTHOR(S): Dias Filho, B. P.; Benchimoli, M.; Andrade, A. F. B.; Angluster, J.; De Souza, W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratorio de Biologia Celular e Tecidual, Centro de Biociencias e Biotecnologia, Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, Campos, 28015-620, Brazil

SOURCE: Parasitology (1999), 118(1), 17-25

CODEN: PARAAE; ISSN: 0031-1820

PUBLISHER: Cambridge University Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB **Lysis** of *T. foetus* with a solution of the nonionic **detergent**, Triton X-114, at 0°, followed by low-speed centrifugation, resulted in a **detergent-insol.** pellet and a **detergent-soluble** supernatant. The supernatant was further fractionated by phase separation at 30° into a **detergent-rich** phase and an aqueous phase. Neuraminidase activity was mostly located in the **detergent-insol.** pellet. When the parasites were incubated with **bacterial** phosphatidylinositol phospholipase C (PI-PLC) prior to **detergent** solubilization and phase separation, neuraminidase activity was predominantly recovered in the aqueous phase, rather than in the pellet and **detergent** phase. The mol. weight determined by gel permeation in HPLC and SDS-PAGE was 80 kDa. Indirect **immunofluorescence microscopy** using polyclonal antibodies raised in rabbits against the purified neuraminidase indicated that the enzyme was exposed on the cell surface. Previous treatment of the cells with PI-PLC significantly reduced antibody binding. Incubation of cryo-sections with the antibodies followed by detection using Au-labeled anti-rabbit IgG confirmed the presence of neuraminidase in the plasma membrane enclosing the cell body and flagella and in the membrane of vesicles preferentially located at the peripheral region of the protozoan.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 9 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:224779 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:274686

TITLE: The **bacterial** nucleoid visualized by **fluorescence microscopy** of cellsAUTHOR(S): **lysed** within agarose: comparison of *Escherichia coli* and spirochetes of the genus *Borrelia* Hinnebusch, B. Joseph; Bendich, Arnold J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory Microbial Structure Function, National Institutes Health, Hamilton, MT, 59840, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (1997), 179(7), 2228-2237

CODEN: JOBAAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The nucleoids of *Escherichia coli* and the spirochetes *Borrelia burgdorferi* and *Borrelia hermsii*, agents of Lyme disease and relapsing fever, were examined by **epifluorescence microscopy** of **bacterial** cells embedded in agarose and **lysed** in situ with **detergent** and protease. The typical *E. coli* nucleoid was a

rosette in which 20 to 50 long loops of DNA emanated from a dense node of DNA. The percentages of cells in a population having nucleoids with zero, one, two, and three nodes varied with growth rate and growth phase. The *Borrelia* nucleoid, in contrast, was a loose network of DNA strands devoid of nodes. This nucleoid structure difference correlates with the unusual genome of *Borrelia* species, which consists primarily of linear replicons, including a 950-kb linear chromosome and linear plasmids. This method provides a simple, direct means to analyze the structure of the **bacterial** nucleoid.

L29 ANSWER 10 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:580745 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:239788

TITLE: PWP2, a member of the WD-repeat family of proteins, is an essential *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* gene involved in cell separation

AUTHOR(S): Shafaatian, Reza; Payton, Mark A.; Reid, John D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Mol. Biol., Glaxo Inst. Mol. Biol., Geneva, 1228, Switz.

SOURCE: Molecular & General Genetics (1996), 252(1,2), 101-114
CODEN: MGGEAE; ISSN: 0026-8925

PUBLISHER: Springer

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB WD-repeat proteins contain 4-8 copies of a conserved motif that usually ends with a tryptophan-aspartate (WD) dipeptide. The *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* PWP2 gene, identified by sequencing of chromosome III, is predicted to contain 8 so-called WD-repeats, flanked by nonhomologous extensions. This gene is expressed as a 3.2-kb mRNA in all cell types and encodes a protein of 104 kDa. The PWP2 gene is essential for growth because spores carrying the *pwp2Δ1::HIS3* disruption germinate before arresting growth with one or two large buds. The growth defect of *pwp2Δ1::HIS3* cells was rescued by expression of PWP2 or epitope-tagged HA-PWP2 using the galactose-inducible *GAL1* promoter. In the absence of galactose, depletion of Pwp2p resulted in multibudded cells with defects in bud site selection, cytokinesis, and **hydrolysis** of the septal junction between mother and daughter cells. In cell fractionation studies, Ha-Pwp2p was localized in the particulate component of cell lysates, from which it would be solubilized by high salt and alkaline buffer but not by nonionic **detergents** or urea. Indirect **immunofluorescence microscopy** indicated that Ha-Pwp2p was clustered at multiple points in the cytoplasm. These results suggest that Pwp2p exists in a proteinaceous complex, possibly associated with the cytoskeleton, where it functions in control of cell growth and separation

L29 ANSWER 11 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:326360 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:5080

TITLE: Method for separating and/or screening and/or quantifying one or more infectious compounds and support for implementing said method

INVENTOR(S): Stefas, Elie; Rucheton, Marcel; Graafland, Hubert

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Francais de Recherches Scientifiques pour le Developpement en Cooperation-ORSTOM, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9604559	A1	19960215	WO 1995-FR1032	19950731
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2723204	A1	19960202	FR 1994-9528	19940801
FR 2723204	B1	19961011		
FR 2723203	A1	19960202	FR 1994-9529	19940801
FR 2723203	B1	19960927		
EP 775315	A1	19970528	EP 1995-927002	19950731
EP 775315	B1	20020925		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 10503593	T2	19980331	JP 1996-506259	19950731
AT 225041	E	20021015	AT 1995-927002	19950731
ES 2179879	T3	20030201	ES 1995-927002	19950731
US 6465191	B1	20021015	US 1997-791708	19970131
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1994-9528	A 19940801
			FR 1994-9529	A 19940801
			WO 1995-FR1032	W 19950731

AB A method is disclosed for separating and/or screening and/or quantifying ≥ 1 infectious compds. (IC), e.g., especially protein antigens of infectious agents such as viruses, **bacteria**, parasites, in a biol. material, e.g., tissue or body fluid, characterized in that a complex of $\beta 2$ -glycoprotein I ($\beta 2$ GPI) with an IC, chosen from the group comprising (1) ($\beta 2$ GPI)n/IC complexes and (2) ($\beta 2$ GPI)r/nonviral IC complexes, is separated and/or screened and/or quantified. The support is especially a solid support, e.g., a nitrocellulose membrane, micro titration plate, or a microscope slide. Examples are given of the detection of Leishmania, Toxoplasma, Entamoeba, Borrelia, HBs antigen, HIV, etc.

L29 ANSWER 12 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:136948 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:170808

TITLE: Localization of a Rho GTPase implies a role in tip growth and movement of the generative cell in pollen tubes.

AUTHOR(S): Lin, Yakang; Wang, Yalai; Zhu, Jian-kang; Yang, Zhenbiao

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Plant Biol., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH, 43210, USA

SOURCE: Plant Cell (1996), 8(2), 293-303
CODEN: PLCEEW; ISSN: 1040-4651

PUBLISHER: American Society of Plant Physiologists

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The Rho family GTPases function as key mol. switches, controlling a variety of actin-dependent cellular processes, such as the establishment of cell polarity, cell morphogenesis, and movement in diverse eukaryotic **organisms**. A novel subfamily of Rho GTPases, Rop, has been identified in plants. Protein gel blot and RNA gel blot hybridization **analyses** indicated that one of these plant Rho GTPases, Rop1, is expressed predominantly in the male gametophyte (pollen and pollen tubes). Cell fractionation anal. of pollen tubes showed that Rop is partitioned into soluble and particulate fractions. The particulate Rop could be solubilized with **detergents** but not with salts, indicating that it is tightly bound to membranes. The membrane association appears to result from membrane anchoring via a geranylgeranyl group because an in vitro isoprenylation assay demonstrated that Rop1Ps is geranylgeranylated.

Subcellular localization, using indirect **immunofluorescence** and confocal **microscopy**, showed that Rop is highly concentrated in the cortical region of the tube apex and in the periphery of the generative cell. The cortical Rop protein at the apex forms a gradient with decreasing concentration from tip to base and appears to be associated with the plasma membrane. Thus, the apical Rop GTPase may be involved in the signaling mechanism that controls the actin-dependent tip growth of pollen tubes. Localization of the Rop GTPase to the periphery of the generative cell is analogous to that of myosin, suggesting that the Rop GTPase plays an important role in the modulation of an actomyosin motor system involved in the movement of the generative cell.

L29 ANSWER 13 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:533664 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:6147

TITLE: Expression of the alternatively spliced EIIIB segment of fibronectin

AUTHOR(S): Peters, John H.; Trevithick, Jane E.; Johnson, Paul; Hynes, Richard O.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Center Cancer Research, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA

SOURCE: Cell Adhesion and Communication (1995), 3(1), 67-89
CODEN: CADCEF; ISSN: 1061-5385

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Previous descriptions of the expression and distribution of the alternatively spliced EIIIB segment of fibronectin (FN) relied upon an antibody which, on subsequent testing, was shown not to recognize this segment directly. This raises concerns regarding the reliability of all such previous descriptions. To prepare reagents directly reactive with this segment, the authors raised polyclonal antibodies to two different **bacterial** fusion proteins containing intact EIIIB segments, and to a synthetic 36 amino acid peptide from the center of the EIIIB segment. Antibodies raised to each of these three immunogens recognized fusion proteins containing the EIIIB segment, but failed to recognize full length EIIIB+ FNs produced by mammalian cells, suggesting that oligosaccharide linked to Asn1359 within the EIIIB segment, or potentially to other residues in FN, might interfere with antibody recognition of this segment. Consistent with this hypothesis, N-deglycosylation of recombinant full and partial length EIIIB+ FNs permitted their specific recognition by the anti-fusion protein (but not anti-peptide) antibodies. Using anti-fusion protein antibodies coupled with deglycosylation procedures, the authors provide a series of new results relevant to the functions of the EIIIB segment:.. (1) Endogenously synthesized EIIIB+ FN is incorporated into the extracellular matrix of cultured fibroblasts, where it appears by **immunofluorescence microscopy** and radio immunopptn. **analyses** to have a distribution very similar to both EIIIA+ forms and the total pool of FNs. (2) No reproducible changes can be shown to occur in the extent of synthesis or matrix incorporation of EIIIB+ FNs upon cellular transformation. (3) Low levels of EIIIB+ FN are normally present in blood plasma and consequently also in purified preps. of plasma FN. (4) EIIIB+ FN is present in blood **platelets**, where it constitutes a minor fraction of total **platelet** FN, yet is greater than 4-fold enriched relative to plasma FN. (5) EIIIB+ FN is synthesized by first passage cultured endothelial cells, suggesting that the endothelium could constitute a source for this FN isoform in the circulating blood. The antibodies and methods used in this study constitute the first direct assays of EIIIB+ FN protein expression and are applicable to a variety of species.

L29 ANSWER 14 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:67103 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:67103

TITLE: Serum stimulation and repression of flow immunofluorescence staining of **bacteria**

AUTHOR(S): Phillips, A. P.; Martin, K. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: CDE, Salisbury/Wiltshire, UK

SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods (1985), 84(1-2), 303-11

CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A flow cytometer was used to measure the fluorescence intensity of *Bacillus anthracis* spores, *B. subtilis* spores, and *Escherichia coli* stained in suspension with specific rabbit fluorescein-conjugated antibody. The effect of normal sera and a number of other additives on the binding of conjugate to the surface of the homologous **bacteria** was assessed by measuring the median fluorescence intensity of the **bacterial** population in the reaction mixture. Nonionic **detergent** depressed binding of one conjugate (anti-*E. coli*) by up to 22%. Bovine serum albumin, gelatin, fetal calf serum and normal rabbit serum did not affect the median fluorescence value for these 3 **bacterial** species by more than 14%. Normal serum from 5 goats reduced the specific staining of *B. anthracis* by up to two-thirds. Anti-*B. anthracis* antibodies were detected in goat serum by indirect **immunofluorescence microscopy**, and it is inferred that these goat antibodies were in competition with fluorescein conjugate for the **bacterial** antigens. Normal goat and sheep serum stimulated the specific staining of *B. subtilis* and *E. coli* measured by the cytometer; in the case of goat serum previous heating of the serum to 56° resulted in repression of staining of *E. coli*. Since anti-*E. coli* antibody was detected in this normal sera by indirect immunofluorescence assays, it is proposed that repression was caused by anti-**bacterial** antibodies and stimulation by a sep. factor, heat-labile in the case of goat serum. The stimulatory factor was also apparently inactivated by increasing the NaCl concentration, suggesting that stimulation depends heavily on charge interactions. Preliminary evidence is presented that the stimulatory factor may be anti-antibody, possibly of the IgA or IgG class.

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L19 21539 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON ?FLUORESC?(2A)?MICROSCOP?
 L20 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L19 AND ?MEMBRANE?(2A)?PERMEA?(2A)?NUC
 LEIC?(W)?ACID?(W)?STAIN?
 L21 1667 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L19 AND (?BACTERIA? OR ?ORGANISM?)
 L22 399 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L21 AND (?LYSING? OR ?LYTIC? OR
 ?LYSE? OR ?LYSIS?)
 L25 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L22 AND ?DETERGENT?
 L26 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L22 AND ?PLATELET?
 L27 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L20 OR L25 OR L26
 L28 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L27 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W)?FILTER?
 L29 14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L27 OR L28
 L30 349 SEA L29
 L31 331 DUP REMOV L30 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L32 2 SEA L31 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W) ?FILTER?

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L32 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:267593 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300267593
 TITLE: Spatial and temporal cellular responses to single-strand
 breaks in human cells.
 AUTHOR(S): Okano, Satoshi; Lan, Li; Caldecott, Keith W.; Mori, Toshio;
 Yasui, Akira [Reprint Author]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Genetics, Institute of Development,
 Aging and Cancer, Tohoku University, 980-8575, Sendai,
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 SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Biology, (June 2003) Vol. 23, No.
 11, pp. 3974-3981. print.
 ISSN: 0270-7306 (ISSN print).
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jun 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 11 Jun 2003

AB DNA single-strand breaks (SSB) are one of the most frequent DNA lesions produced by reactive oxygen species and during DNA metabolism, but the **analysis** of cellular responses to SSB remains difficult due to the lack of an experimental method to produce SSB alone in cells. By using human cells expressing a foreign UV damage endonuclease (UVDE) and irradiating the cells with UV through tiny pores in **membrane filters**, we created SSB in restricted areas in the nucleus by the immediate action of UVDE on UV-induced DNA lesions. Cellular responses to the SSB were characterized by using antibodies and **fluorescence microscopy**. Upon UV irradiation, poly(ADP-ribose) synthesis occurred immediately in the irradiated area. Simultaneously, but dependent on poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation, XRCC1 was translocated from throughout the nucleus, including nucleoli, to the SSB. The BRCT1 domain of XRCC1 protein was indispensable for its poly(ADP-ribose)-dependent recruitment to the SSB. Proliferating cell nuclear antigen and the p150 subunit of chromatin assembly factor 1 also accumulated at the SSB in a **detergent-resistant** form, which was significantly reduced by inhibition of poly(ADP-ribose) synthesis. Our results show the importance of poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation in sequential cellular responses to SSB.

L32 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-605695 [57] WPIDS
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-482866
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-164817
 TITLE: Determining the presence of **bacteria** in sample containing **platelets** or red blood cells, by **lysing platelets** or red blood cells, staining **bacteria**, filtering the sample, and analyzing retained material.
 DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 S03 S05
 INVENTOR(S): CROOKSTON, J C; SEAVER, M; WAGNER, S J
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CROO-I) CROOKSTON J C; (SEAV-I) SEAVER M; (WAGN-I) WAGNER S J
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003022270	A1	20030130	(200357)*		7

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003022270	A1	US 2001-916272	20010730

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-916272 20010730

AN 2003-605695 [57] WPIDS

AB US2003022270 A UPAB: 20030906

NOVELTY - The presence of **bacteria** in a sample containing **platelets** or red blood cells is determined by:

(a) **lysing** a portion of **platelets** or red blood cells in the sample;

(b) staining the **bacteria** using a **membrane-permeable nucleic acid stain**;

(c) filtering the sample using a **membrane filter** to retain material containing stained **bacteria** on the filter; and

(d) analyzing the material using **epifluorescence microscopy**.

USE - For determining the presence of **bacteria** in a sample containing **platelets** or red blood cells.

ADVANTAGE - The method allows the detection of **bacterial** contamination in **platelets** or red blood cells at clinically significant levels in a short time.

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Inventor Search

Gitomer 09/916,272

27/10/2003

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L29 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:74417 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Automated epifluorescence microscopy for detection of
bacterial contamination in platelets
INVENTOR(S): Seaver, Mark; Crookston, James C.
; Wagner, Stephen J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003022270	A1	20030130	US 2001-916272	20010730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-916272	20010730
AB	A method for determining the presence of bacteria in a platelet or red blood cell containing sample is disclosed. The method of the present invention includes the steps of: lysing a substantial portion of the platelets or red blood cells; staining the bacteria using a membrane permeable nucleic acid stain; filtering the sample using a membrane filter with a suitable pore size so that a material containing the stained bacteria is retained on the membrane filter; and analyzing the material retained on the membrane filter using epifluorescence microscopy and/or digital image acquisition and analysis to determine the presence of bacteria in the sample. The method of the present invention allows the detection of bacterial contamination in platelets or red blood cells at clinically significant levels in a relatively short period of time.			
IC	ICM G01N001-30 ICS G01N033-48			
NCL	435040500; 435040510			